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# THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

OPEN TO BOTH PARTIES—THE ORGAN OF NEITHER.

VOLUME 5.

CYNTHIANA, KY., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

NUMBER 21.

## Select Poetry.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

Cold winter is come with his keen cutting breath,  
And the verdure all falls from the trees;  
All nature seems touched at the finger of death,  
And the swallows are gone sailing to foreign shores;  
When winter comes, the poor have no shelter,  
And the cold is a bitter curse;

When you see a poor man go by,  
Can you grumble to think of the poor?

When the cold feather'd snow doth its plenty de-scent,  
And whitens the prospect, all round;

When the keen winds from the North shall scud,  
Hard chilling and freezing the ground;

When the hills and the dales are all cover'd with  
And the rivers congeal with the snow;

When a bright twinkling star shin's proclaiming,  
A cold night;

That's the time to remember the poor.

When the poor harmless hares shall be traced to  
the woods,

By the footsteps indented in snow;

When your lips and your fingers are chilled with  
The marksman a game-shooting go.

When the poor Robin Red-Breast approaches your  
And the icicles hang at your door,

When your bowl smokes with something revi-  
ving and hot.

Can you grumble to think of the poor?

Soon a thaw will ensue and the waters increase.

And the rivers vehemently flow;

When the fish from their prison shall gain a re-  
lease.

And in danger the travelers go.

When the fields are o'erflowed by the broad swell;

And bridges are useful no more;

While in health you're enjoying every thing that  
That's the time to remember the poor.

MORAL.

Sooner a day will be here, when a Savior will come

All nations shall join in one voice;

All the world shall unite to salute the sweet morn,

All ends of the earth shall rejoice.

When grim Death is deprived of his killing

And the grave is triumphant no more;

Saints, angels and men, hallo! shall sing.

And the rich shall remember the poor.

[HISTORICAL.]

The Ranger's Adventure.

Thomas Higgins, a native Kentuckian, in the late war enlisted in a company of rangers, and was stationed, in the summer of 1812, in a block-house, or station, eight miles south of Greenville, in what is now Bond county, Illinois.—On the evening of the 30th of August, a small party of Indians, having been seen prowling about the station, Lieutenant Journeay, with all his men, twelve only in number, sallied forth the next morning, just before daylight, in pursuit of them. They had not proceeded far on the border of the prairie, before they were in an ambuscade of seventy or eighty savages. At the first fire, Lieutenant Journeay, of course, fell, and was killed.

He sprang behind a sumach tree, sufficiently sufficient to protect his body, while the smoke partly rising, discovered to him a number of Indians, upon which he fired, and shot down the foremost one. Concealed still by the smoke, Higgins reloaded, mounted his horse, and turned to fly, when a voice, apparently from the grass hailed him with, "Tom, you won't leave me, will you?" He turned immediately around, and seeing a fellow-soldier, by the name of Burgess, lying on the ground, wounded and gasping for breath, replied: "No, I'll not leave you; come along." "I can't come," said Burgess; "my leg is all smashed to pieces." Higgins dismounted, and, taking up his friend, whose ankle had been broken, was about to lift him on his horse, when the animal taking flight darted off in an instant, and left them both behind. "This is too bad," said Higgins, "but don't fear; you hop off on your three legs, and I'll stay behind between you and the Indians, and keep them off. Get into the tallest grass, and crawl as near the ground as possible." Burgess did so, and escaped.

The smoke, which had hitherto concealed Higgins, cleared away, and he resolved, if possible, to retreat. To follow the track of Burgess was most expedient. It would, however, endanger his friend. He determined, therefore, to venture boldly forward, and, if discovered, to secure his own safety by the rapidity of his flight. On leaving a small thicket, in which he had sought refuge, he discovered a tall portly savage nearby, and two others, in a direction between him and the fort. He paused for a moment, and thought if he could separate and fight them singly his case, was not so desperate. He started, therefore, for a little rivulet near, but found one of his limbs failing him—it having been struck by a ball in the first encounter, of which, till now, he was scarcely conscious. The largest Indian pressed close upon him, and Higgins turned round two or three times in order to fire. The Indian halted and danced about to prevent his taking aim. He saw it was

unsafe to fire at random, and perceiving two others approaching, knew he must be overpowered in a moment, unless he could dispose of the foremost Indian first. He resolved, therefore, to halt and receive his fire. The Indian raised his rifle, and Higgins, watching his eye, turned suddenly, as his finger pressed the trigger, and received the ball in his thigh. He fell, but rose immediately and ran forward Indian, now certain of his prey, loaded again, and with the other two, pressed on. They overtaken him—he fell again, and as he rose the whole three fired, and he received all their balls. He now fell and rose a third time, and the Indians, throwing away their guns advanced upon him with spears and knives. As he presented his gun at one or the other, each fell back. At last the largest Indian, supposing his gun to be empty, from his fire having been thus retarded, advanced boldly to the charge. Higgins fired, and the savages

laid open his thigh, until the edge of the razor touched the bullet; then, inserting his two thumbs into the gash, he "flirted it out," as he used to say, "without costing him a cent." The other ball yet remained; it gave him, however, but little pain, and he carried it with him to his grave. Higgins died in Fayette county, Illinois, a few years since. He was the most perfect specimen of a frontier man in his day. The facts above stated, are familiar to many, to whom Higgins was known, and there is no doubt of their correctness.

Causes of Change in Climate.

THE MAGNET AND COLD.

History informs us that many countries of Europe, which now possess very fine winters, at one time experienced severe cold at this season of the year.—The Tiber, at Rome, was frozen over, and at one time, snow lay for forty days in that city. The Euxine Sea was frozen over every winter during the time of Ovid, and the rivers Rhine and Rhone used to be frozen so deep that the ice sustained loaded wagons. The waters of the Tiber, Rhine, and Rhone, now flow freely every winter; ice is unknown in Rome; and the waves of the Euxine dash their wintry foam uncrystallised upon the rocks.

Some have ascribed these changes of climate to agriculture, the cutting down of dense forests, the exposure of the upturned soil to the summer sun, and the draining of the great marshes. We do not believe that such great changes could have been produced in the climate of any country by agriculture, and we are certain no such theory can account for the contrary change of climate—from warm to cold winters—which history tells us has taken place in other countries than those named. Greenland received its name from the emerald herbage which clothed its valleys and mountains; and its east coast, which is now inaccessible on account of the perpetual ice-heaps upon its shores, was, in the eleventh century, the seat of flourishing Scandinavian colonies, all traces of which are now lost. Cold Labrador was called Vinland by the Northmen who visited it in the year 1000, and who were charmed with its mild climate. The cause of these changes is an important inquiry.

A pamphlet by John Murray, civil engineer, has recently been published in London, in which he endeavors to account for these great changes of climate by the changeable position of the magnetic poles. The magnetic variation or declination of the needle is well known, and culmination nothing but vanity and vexation." None of his family had ever learned to read but one boy, and he "teched school awhile, and then went a studiu' divinity."

At last one of them threw his tomahawk. It struck him upon the cheek, severed his ear, laid bare his skull to the back of his head, and stretched him upon the prairie. The Indians again rushed on; but Higgins, recovering his self-possession, kept them off with his feet and hands. Grasping, at length, one of their spears, he flung it at the Indian, in attempting to pull it from him, raised Higgins up, who, taking his rifle, dashed out the brains of the nearest savage. In doing so, however, it broke—the barrel only remaining in his hand. The other Indian, who had hitherto fought with caution, now came impulsively into the battle. His character as a warrior was in jeopardy. To have fled from a man thus wounded and disarmed, or to have suffered his victim to escape, would have tarnished his fame forever. Uttering, therefore, a terrible yell, he rushed on, and attempted to stab the exhausted ranger; but the other warded off his blow with one hand, and demolished his rifle barrel with the other.

The Indian was, as yet, uninformed, and under existing circumstances, by far the most powerful man. Higgins, however, was unmoved and invincible. The savage at last began to retreat from the glare of his mattock, to the spot where he dropped his rifle. Higgins snatched it if it required his life, and, with a desperate blow, struck the Indian's head, and, drawing out his hunting knife, he rushed upon him. A desperate strife ensued—sharp gashes were inflicted on either side. Higgins, fatigued and exhausted by the loss of blood, was no longer a match for the savage. The latter succeeded in throwing his adversary from him, and went immediately in pursuit of him. Higgins, at the same time, rose and sought for the gun of the other Indian. But, therefore, bleeding and out of breath, went in search of arms to renew the combat.

[Scientific American.]

The smoke had now passed away, and a large number of Indians were in view. Nothing, it would seem, could now save the gallant ranger. There was, however, an eye to pity, and an arm to save—and that arm was a woman's! The little garrison had witnessed the whole combat. It consisted of six men and one woman; that woman, however, was a host—Mrs. Pursley. When she saw Higgins contending single-handed, with a whole tribe of savages, she urged the rangers to attempt the rescue. The rangers objected as the Indians were ten to one. Mrs. Pursley, therefore snatched a rifle from her husband's hand, and declaring that "so fine a fellow as Tom Higgins should not be lost for want of help," mounted a horse and sallied forth to his rescue. The men, unwilling to be outdone by a woman, followed at full gallop—reached the spot where Higgins fainted and fell, before the Indians came up; and while the savage, with whom he had been engaged, was looking for his rifle, his friends lifted the wounded ranger up, and throwing him across a horse before one of the rangers, reached the fort in safety.

Higgins was insensible for several days, and his life was preserved by constant care. His friends extracted two of the balls from his thigh; two, however, yet remained—one of which gave him a good deal of pain. Hearing, afterwards, that a physician had settled within a day's ride of him, he determined to go and see him. The physician asked him if he could separate and fight them singly his case, was not so desperate. He started, therefore, for a little rivulet near, but found one of his limbs failing him—it having been struck by a ball in the first encounter, of which, till now, he was scarcely conscious. The largest Indian pressed close upon him, and Higgins turned round two or three times in order to fire. The Indian halted and danced about to prevent his taking aim. He saw it was

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ple of countries less gifted by nature in point of soil, climate, and situation.

The conflict for equilibrium between the rarified air of the south and the dense atmosphere of the north, will continue forever the changeable state of weather in this country, as there is no mountainous barrier between us and the northern regions of our continent.

The Family Opposed to Newspapers.

The man who don't take a newspaper, as we learn from a contemporary, has lately been to town. He brought his whole family in a two-horse wagon. He still believed General Taylor was President, and wanted to know if the "Kamchatka" had taken Cuba, and if so, where they had taken it. He has sold his corn for twenty-five cents, the price being thirty-one—and, on going to deposit the money, they told him it was principally counterfeit. The only hard money he had was some three-cent pieces, and those some sharper had "run on him" for half-dimes! His old lady smoked a cob-pipe, and would not let anything else be used. One of the boys went to a blacksmith shop to be measured for a pair of shoes, and another mistook the market-house for a church. After hanging his hat on a meat hook he piously took a seat in a butcher's stall, and listened to an auctioneer, whom he took to be the preacher. He left before "meetin' was out," and had no great opinion of the "sarmint."

One of the girls took a lot of seed onions to the post-office to trade for a letter. She had a baby which she carried in a sugar-trough, stopping, at times to rock it on the pavement.—When it cried, she stuffed its mouth with an old stocking, and sung "Barbara Allen." The oldest boy had sold two coon skins and was on a "bust." When last seen he had called for a glass of soda and water, and stood sealing gingerbread and making wry faces. The shopkeeper, mistaking his meaning, had given him a mixture of sal-soda and water, and it tasted strongly of soap.—But, "he'd heard tell of sea-and-water, and was bound to give it a fair trial, puke or no puke!" Some "town feller" came in and called for a lemonade with a "fly in it," whereupon our "sarmint" friend turned his back and quietly "swiped" several flies into his drink.

We approached the old gentleman and tried to get him to "subscribe," but he would not listen to it. He was opposed to "infernal improvements," and he thought "clarnin'" was a wicked invention, and culmination nothing but vanity and vexation."

John, the boy, who had been sent to the Harlan County Office in town, had had no great opinion of the "sarmint."

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When last seen

# THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

The Brave Boys of Georgetown College.

In yesterday's Times was a short telegraphic dispatch from Georgetown, stating that the editor of the Georgetown Herald had been burned in effigy, and that his office had been assaulted. It appears that a student of Georgetown College had, in some of the ceremonies appertaining to that institution, seen proper to depart from the ordinary routine of academic duties, and make a know-nothing speech. The editor of the Herald took occasion to comment both upon the impropriety and silliness of the speech. At the presumption of the editor, the aforesaid chivalrous students were exceeding wrath. Their heroic blood was up, and something must "be done." They snuffed up vengeance, even as their predecessors snuffed up the east wind.

Now mark the result. These ferocious know-nothings all united against one man—oh! chivalry!—and disfiguring them selves—oh! brave know-nothings!—accompanied by a band of music,—delightful!—proceeded to the office of the Georgetown Herald, and there—oh! Richard Coeur de Lion!!—deliberately threw—oh! Ned the Buntline!!—three bricks! at the offending office of the Georgetown Herald. What a sublime spectacle it must have been, to be sure. We think we see these noble youths, whose trusting mothers had sent them to Georgetown—we think we see them arrayed before the walls of the Herald office, with their faces hid behind a mask—brave fellows!—dooming to destruction that devoted office, with an indefinite number of particular bricks. Glorious! The siege of Sebastopol was nothing in comparison. The glorious charge at Balaklava fades into insignificance when compared with the heroic acts of these Georgetown know-nothings. We are compelled to record their exploit as unparalleled. After throwing three bricks at the editor's office, these brave young men find their vengeance unapplied. Bricks could but faintly express the rage which was burning in their chivalrous bosoms. They resolved on something still more desperate. What do you think it was? Our blood almost curdles with horror while we write it, but the truth must out. These "terrible nothings" (vide Journal) next proceeded to burn some old clothes stuffed with straw, which they were cruel enough to consider as the veritable editor of the Herald. It may be unnecessary for us to say that the editor of the Herald was not in the clothes. Had he been there, we have every reason in the world for believing that these youthful and wrathful know-nothings would have fled before his single little finger. But they feared no straw, not they, and they stood and saw the whole bundle consumed, witnessing the terrible sight through two little holes made in a piece of pateboard.

This is by far the brightest and most glorious achievement of the know-nothings in Kentucky. The assault on the Irish woman in Lexington was but, the brave boys of Georgetown have left that exploit far behind. Mr. Herald, can't you give us their names? we are ready to hand them down to posterity, and contribute our mite towards honoring the illustrious heroes of Georgetown College.

[Louisville Times.]

## Bloody Irish Riot in Chicago.

On Tuesday night the denizens of what is known as Rotten Row, a collection of doggeries, gambling hells, and bawdy-houses, situated on South Clark street, between Twelfth and Taylor sts., turned out en masse for a general hunt after the Know-Nothings. Responsible American citizens, who live near the scene of the riot, tell us there were at least one hundred Irish men, women, and half-grown children in the crowd. The district which we have named has long been known as one of the worst holes in the entire city, and for several months past no American has ventured to go upon that side of the street, past these buildings, for fear of being knocked down and murdered by the Irish rowdies who infest them.

The riot on Tuesday night raged from the Exchange Hotel to the lower portion of the infested district. Through the street the crowd marched, infuriated with liquor and a thirst for blood, and declaring that they would be the death of every "bloody Know-Nothing" and "damned Yankee" that dared to show his face.

A traveler, who had just put up at the Exchange Hotel, and who had stepped out in front of the house to see the trouble, was knocked down by the rowdies and very badly bruised. Another man was knocked down upon the railroad track, and as soon as he reached the ground was covered with Irishmen, and pummeled almost to a jelly. Where this took place the ground, yesterday morning, presented the appearance of a butcher's yard—the snow being red with blood. A third man, a boarder in the house of Mr. Haynes, who also went out into the street to see the row, was knocked down and brutally pounded on the head with pieces of board, and kicked in the chest and body with thick, heavy boots. He would undoubtedly have been killed had not a fellow-boarder, who witnessed the butchery, armed himself with an axe, and, fighting his way into the crowd, rescued the victim. As it was, his skull was fractured in one place, and his head laid open in several others, while his chest and body were horribly bruised. One or two other men were seen to fall in the crowd and to be dragged off. What their fate is, no one knows.

During the riot, the exclamations most frequently made use of were as follows: "Death to the Know-Nothings," "down with the damned Yankees," "we'll be the death of the Americans," "Cunningham was not hung, and we are not

afraid of the police," etc. No doubt the recent failure to convict the Irishman Cunningham, of the murder of Police-man Lower, had had the effect of emboldening the ruffian spirit of the disorderly Irish, and of making them perfectly reckless as to the consequences of their lawless acts. They do not forget that the murderers of Story were not hung, and that Cunningham's life was saved, and they fancy that they can now gratify their hatred against the Americans with impunity.

Spring election, too, is drawing nigh, and they have been promised ample revenge for their defeat of last fall; and are fully persuaded that their good time is coming. The riot was about over—the thirst for blood having been somewhat appeased—a slight, containing four police officers, drove up, and one arrest was made, not, however, of one of the ringleaders. This man was sent to Bridewell yesterday morning. We have heard of no other arrests. [Tribune, 1st instant.]

**Another Destructive Fire.**

On Tuesday morning last, about 2 o'clock, a frame building, on Scott street, opposite the west end of Lower Market house, owned by G. B. Marshall, Esq., and lately occupied as a feed store, was discovered to be on fire. When the alarm was given the fire had made too much progress to be checked, and extending from this to the buildings on the north, occupied by Holbrook & Son, as a grocery store, and thence to the tobacco factory of J. & S. Laird, all these buildings were in a very short time enveloped in flames. It was hoped the fire would be arrested at this point, but, aided by a high wind the flames swept across the alley to Mr. J. D. Patch's three-story brick, in which was Mahlburg's eating saloon and J. W. Farrell's grocery store, on the lower floor, and M. M. Benton's law office, and Mr. Drury's residence, on the upper floors, the combustible portion of which was entirely consumed.

Washington Company No. 1, of New-port, rendered valuable assistance at this fire. The loss cannot be less than \$8000, on which there was very little insurance. The fire was, without doubt, the work of an incendiary. Persons who were on the ground early say the feed store was on fire in three different places.

Cevington Journal.

## Labor and its Rights.

We often hear the remark that a man has a right to a living, in which the implication is very strong that, if he does not earn it himself, he may claim it of somebody else who has earned it. A man has only a right to such of the productions of labor as he himself has created with his own industry. He has no right to a living independent of his duty to earn that living for himself by his labor. Every man has the means of earning himself a living in the physical and mental power with which he is endowed. He should use those means so as to command a living, by making his labor useful to others. Society is under no obligation to find a man employment in such pursuits only as he desires, or finds it convenient to follow. The object of all labor is to satisfy some existing want. If society does not want particular kinds of labor, it is under no obligation to purchase them, and the individual should turn his labor to such productions as society does need and cannot do without.

[Phila. Ledger.]

**Well,** the Eagle man throws down the gauntlet, and bids us "wade in." Guess we shant be in a hurry; for, on the principle that a "horse chestnut is a chestnut horse," a Harri-som must be a son of "Old Harry," and we are not particularly fond of brimstone.

[Winchester Chronicle.]

Glad to hear it. You may escape the box, but look out, my fine fellow, for the old char. Be a good boy, blow your nose clean, don't quarrel with the News man, and, above all, no try to be original in your jokes. [Hawesville Eagle.]

## Pick-Pocket in Lexington.

The Observer and Reporter of Saturday says:

During the progress of the criminal trial now going on in the courthouse in this city, on Thursday evening, some little confusion and disturbance were manifested in the court-room, which was densely crowded at the time. Judge Goodloe immediately ordered the Sheriff to bring the persons causing the disturbance before the court, and two individuals were arrested and brought up by Sheriff Rhodes, one of whom turned out to be Capt. Frank Carter of Louisville, who, upon interrogation as to the cause of the disturbance, responded that he had caught the other man's hand in his pocket, had removed it, and, in the excitement of the moment, was about to put it down."

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

### The best General Newspaper in the world

The "New York Weekly Herald" is published every Saturday morning. Its contents embrace all the news of the great events of the day, report of meetings of the State Legislature, and of Congress; important public documents; European and home correspondence; financial and commercial information, and editorials of general interest, which appeared in the "New York Daily Herald."

It is neatly printed, in clear type, on a large double quarto sheet of forty-eight columns—a book—a directory in itself—and forms one of the best and most valuable weekly newspapers in the world. The greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and most reliable intelligence of important movements in all parts of the world. No expense is spared for this purpose.

The subscription price is three dollars per annum, payable in advance, or sixpence per single copy. Editors of newspapers throughout the country are particularly requested to act as agents. They will receive twenty-five per cent commission on all cash subscriptions. Any person obtaining five or more subscribers will be allowed the same commission.

## TERMS TO CLUBS:

For one copy of Weekly Herald, one year	\$3.00
Five copies	do
Ten	do
Fifteen	do
Twenty	do
Twenty-five	do
Thirty	do
Thirty-five	do
Forty	do
Forty-five	do
Fifty	do
	112.50

**Governor Wright has signed the very stringent law prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the State of Indiana. The law goes into effect on the 12th of June.**

For one copy of Weekly Herald, one year

Five copies

Ten

Fifteen

Twenty

Twenty-five

Thirty

Thirty-five

Forty

Forty-five

Fifty

do

# THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

## THE NEWS.

"I give my hand to all my race,  
My altar, Freedom's sod;  
I say my say, and bend my knee  
Alone, alone to God."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the best way to prosper in business is to be industrious, persevering and punctual, and in possession of good sense enough to advertise in some widely circulated journal.

KEEP IT ALSO BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the Cynthiana weekly News has a large circulation, which makes it just the paper to advertise in.

S. H. PARVIN is our Advertising Agent for the city of Cincinnati, and is authorized to contract for advertisements according to rates.

### ALL Correspondents.

It is necessary for any one to send communications to the Cynthiana News without his or her true name. It is the law to publish no original production without knowing the name of the one who claims to be its author or law, in this respect, like unto those of the Meeds and the Persians.

Col. Hill, the facetious editor of the Carlisle Ledger, paid us a visit last week. The good people of Nicholas, the Colonel says, are giving him a liberal support. The business men of Cynthiana will find that their interest would be advanced by advertising in the Ledger.

The attention of our readers is called to the proceedings of the Democratic meeting held in this place, on last Court-day. They would have been published in the last issue of the "News," but the Secretary misunderstood the mover of the seventh resolution.

RAPE AND ROBBERY.—Two miscreants in New Orleans, by the name of James Roach and John Grier, lately enveigled a young girl by the name of Williams into a cab, from a steamboat where she had landed, then committed violence upon her person, and robbed her of sixty dollars. The New Orleans Delta, of the 12th says they have been arrested and committed to prison.

**Post Office.**

Several weeks since, when we lost our postmaster, the citizens of this place and surrounding country, petitioned the Department for another postmaster. Numerous petitions were got up—some for Democrats and some for Whigs—but his Roman Catholic Jesuitical Highness, the Postmaster General, fearful that he will appoint an American in feeling, has refused to appoint any. We care very little who receives the appointment, so that we can have a postmaster, and we suppose the people have the same feeling. The undemocratic disposition and tyrannical acts of the Postoffice Department of the Pierce administration, at Washington, is unprecedented in the annals of this republic. Put into power by the sovereign people, and swearing eternal fealty to their wishes in an Inaugural address, then, with an assurance only equalled by the despots of Europe, refused to acquiesce in the wants of this people, by appointing a postmaster.

Somebody said, the other day, that the Trustees of Cynthiana intended to notify the Covington Railroad Company of the fact that a law was passed last year, wherein it is provided that if said Company shall permit any of their locomotives to pass through the corporation of Cynthiana, at a speed faster than six miles per hour, a fine shall be imposed upon said Company, not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than ten dollars.

It remains to be seen whether the Trustees have independence enough to assert their rights and the rights of our citizens. If trains of cars are permitted to pass through our corporation with the same speed that they usually run, and that, too, without ringing the bell, or giving any kind of notice of their approach, why not permit other persons, individually, to commit acts, not half so flagrant, with impunity?

A NOVEL.—"Stanhope Burleigh. The Jesuits in Our Home;" by Helen Dhu, Stringer & Townsend, publishers, 222 Broadway N. Y.

This new work seems to be attracting the attention of the reading world at this time. It is written in novel style, but such truths have been revealed of the aims and intentions of the Jesuits, that, in our opinion, some other name should be given. It gives a graphic picture of an intriguing Priest, sent from old Rome, with no other intention but to undermine our government. Some eminent statesman has said that he regards this work as the best political history of the United States now published.

### Godey's Ladies' Book.

We have received the March number of this popular Magazine. This is the paragon of periodicals, and is sought after by the intelligent reader with more avidity than any other. It is a treat, worth traveling a mile, just to look at the engravings. By addressing L. A. Gony, and enclosing four dollars and fifty cents, he will send you Harpers' and the Ladies' Book.

CLAYSVILLE.—We learned, the other day, that a Magistrate in Claysville fined a whisky seller sixty dollars for selling without license. That's right; trot them through.

### Fire.

On last Friday the house of Wm. A. Hazlewood, near Williamstown, in Grant county, was entirely consumed by fire. How it originated we have not been informed. Every thing, wearing apparel, &c., was destroyed—nothing was left but the farm. Mr. Hazlewood has many warm friends in this section of the country, and, as he has lost his all, would it not be a Christian act to assist him in starting again in life?

The Crimea is about 100 miles square, almost surrounded by the waters of the Black and Dead Sea and the Sea of Azof, and connected with the main land, by a strip of 15 miles wide at Perekop; the Black Sea is 800 miles long, and 400 miles across from Constantinople to Sebastopol, and 250 miles from Sinope to Sebastopol; from the Archipelago in the Mediterranean to Constantinople, through the Straits of the Dardanelles and Sea of Marmona, is about 240 miles.

Last week, as the cars came puffing into town from Lexington, the brakemen cried out "Cynthiana," as he does at all stations, and a lady bound for Cincinnati, left the cars and came down to the hotel, where she learned, after the cars were nearly to Covington, that she was in the city of Cynthiana, not Cincinnati. This is an evidence that our place is progressing.

### The Calamity at Fort Washington.

The N. Y. Times gives an account of the dreadful calamity at this place. It appears that Mr. Haven, the father of the young ladies who thus met an untimely fate, was first aroused by a sense of suffocation in the house. The persons about the house were alarmed, and when Mr. Haven reached the door he found three of his daughters, Sarah, Anna and Grace, upon the lawn outside the door, in complete undress and chilled through. It appears that Sarah, Anna, and Grace, had entered the house afterward and were suffocated by the smoke and heat. After the flames were subdued, search was made for the missing ones, and Sarah was found at last, very much disfigured, beneath the ruins, kneeling, with her hands to her face and her face to the ground. By the side of her were the charred fragments of a woollen wrapper, which she had probably taken to put on. The others were also found within the house.

The family was very remarkable for living for each other, they were all so closely bound together; theirs was a delightful home to visit. Viewing the three comparatively, Sarah was the most social and efficient; she was exceedingly active and practical, and had great influence over a circle of acquaintance in which she moved. Mary was very beautiful, and was beloved by all who knew her. Grace was highly educated, and was remarkable for her scholarship.

Yesterday the bodies were at the house of Mr. Hopkins. That of Sarah was not shown. That of Grace was said to be but little changed, while the features of Mary were almost life-like in their expression, with not even the hue of death. She seemed rather to be feigning asleep in tableau, and still retained the remarkable beauty of her life.

**The Birth and History of "Sam."**  
The Rev. Mr. Brooks delivered a lecture at Georgetown, D. C., on the temporal power of the Pope, in reply to Father Bernard Maguire. At its close, he said that he did not know "Sam" but he thought he knew his history.—"Sam" was born in the garden of Eden; when the world was deluged he rode out the flood with Noah in the Ark; he was present at the building of the tower of Babel; he wandered with the children of Israel in the wilderness; he was with Miriam in the inspired song and dance; he blew the loudest ram's horn trumpet when the walls of Jericho fell; he clothed John the Baptist, and was with him on the banks of the river; he held up the chains of Paul when he reasoned of righteousness and judgment to come before Agrippa. He had a hard time with the Popes and the Inquisition, but it was he who pointed the young Luther to the dust covered Bible, on the neglected shelves of the old monastery; he brought that Bible with him across the ocean in the Mayflower; he laid the corner-stone of the first Protestant church in the colonies; that even the mountain boys knew that "Sam" was about. He introduced Patrick Henry to the nation in the Virginia House of Burgesses, when he, with his soul overflowing with the purest patriotism, and his voice clothed with the power of thunder, gave utterance to those immortal words, still echoing in our ears—"Give me Liberty, or Give me death!"

The paper of the Bank of Kanawha is again received at par in Cincinnati, the institution having changed hands.

The Senate of Indiana, lately passed a bill appropriating \$5000 per annum for colonization purposes.

We return thanks to Dr. S. E. Broadwell, for late California papers.

### Railroad to Lebanon.

The Lebanon Post says: We have been informed by one of the gentlemanly engineers who superintend the first ten miles of the railroad, that eight out of the ten are rapidly under way. This is as it should be; if they intend to work, the only way to do is to push it through as fast as possible. We presume that the other contractors are equally energetic and industrious. We are also informed that the work on the main stem is going bravely on; and those who are posted up say the branch to Lebanon will be ready for the iron as soon as the rails reach the junction on the main stem.

Thirty thousand dollars in counterfeit money, of denominations ranging from \$1 to \$20, on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, State Bank of Indiana, and banks in New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia, was recently found in an old wooden water-station house, on the Little Miami Railroad, near Cincinnati.

### Duel.

We understand, says the Kentucky Statesman of the 16th instant, that a duel was fought this morning, near Moreland's, in Bourbon county, between Theophilus Steele and James Blackburn, two young gentlemen of Woodford co., the former a student of Medicine, and the latter student of Law, in this city. At the first fire, Mr. Blackburn received a slight flesh wound in the thigh, Mr. Steele being uninjured. By the interference of friends the difficulty was then adjusted—the parties returning to the city as friends.

George W. Johnson, Esq., in a letter to the Georgetown Herald, temporarily declines being a candidate for Congress in this district.

AT LAST.—The trustees of the U. S. Bank announce that no claims against that institution will be received after the 16th of April next, and that they will proceed to make a final dividend to the creditors.

Kissane, the bank forger, &c., was arrested at Williamsburg, Erie co., New York, on the 15th instant. \$6500 were found on his person.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of a homicide which recently occurred near Union, in Boone county, Kentucky:

A farmer, named Henry Carrington, had been addicted to drinking and frequent abuse of his wife, who is represented as being a quiet, inoffensive woman. On Monday evening last, Carrington commenced abusing his wife, and was interrupted by Mrs. C.'s sister, who attempted to calm the infuriated husband. Carrington caught her by the throat and attempted to eject her from the house, when, seizing a large carving knife lying on the table, she plunged it into his side. The sister-in-law then fled, and the unfortunate man, after lingering through the night, died early on Tuesday morning, in the greatest agony.

The Hannibal (Mo.) Messenger publishes the following "Roadside Confab," which will suit other latitudes than that of Missouri:

"And so, Squire, you don't take your country paper?"

"No Major. I get the city papers on much better terms, and so I take a couple of them."

"But, Squire, these country papers prove a great convenience to us. The more we encourage them, the better the editors can make them."

"I don't know of any convenience they are to me."

"The farm you sold last was advertised in one of them, and you thereby obtained a customer, did you not?"

"Very true, Major; but I paid three dollars for it."

"And made much more than three dollars by it. Now, if your neighbors had not maintained that press and kept it ready for your use, you would have been without the means of advertising your daughter's marriage in one of those papers."

"And your brother's death was thus published."

"Yes, yes, but—

"And when your cousin Splash was out for the Legislature, you appeared gratified at his newspaper defence, which cost him nothing."

"Yes, yes; but these things are news to the readers. They make people take papers."

"No, no, Squire Grudge, not if they are all like you. Now, I tell you the day will come when some one will write a long eulogy on your life and character, and the printers will put it into types, with all your riches this will be done for you, as a grave is given to a pauper. Your wealth, liberality, and such things, will be spoken of; but the printer's boy, as he spells the words, in arranging the types to the saying, will remark of you: 'Poor, mean devil, he is even sponging on his obituary notice.' Good morning, Squire."

The Senate of Indiana, lately passed a bill appropriating \$5000 per annum for colonization purposes.

We return thanks to Dr. S. E. Broadwell, for late California papers.

Gov. Helm is at Nashville, and is to address her citizens on the subject of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

### Democratic Meeting in Harrison.

At a meeting of the democracy of Harrison county, held in the Courthouse in Cynthiana, Ky., on Monday, the 12th day of February, 1855, Gen. Lucius Desha was called to the Chair, and Jas. C. Currie appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting being explained, appropriate and eloquent addresses were delivered by Capt. Hugh Newell, J. S. Boyd, and John L. Morrison, Esqs., upon the principles of the democratic party. Whereupon the following gentlemen, viz: John S. Boyd, Nathaniel Offutt, Jas. L. Victor, Harrison Magee and John L. Morrison, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and return a list of delegates to the democratic convention to be held in Frankfort, on Thursday, the 15th day of March next, who, having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1st Resolved, That our faith in the principles of the great democratic party is as firm and as undiminished as ever. That our confidence is unabated in the ability and integrity of our present Chief Magistrate, Franklin Pierce. That we regard his administration as a true and living exposition of those great democratic principles of State rights and popular sovereignty, as taught by Jefferson and Jackson, and so ably promulgated in his inaugural address; and that the act of Congress, commonly called the Nebraska and Kansas bill, based upon those principles, meets our entire approbation.

2d. That the principles of the democratic party, are now the only truly American, upon which all true patriots can unite, without distinction of locality, religion, or the place of birth—guaranteeing to each State and territory, all their rights, independent and sovereign, which are not expressly delegated by the Federal constitution to the general government, requiring no tests, either of religion or of the accidence of birth-place, regarding all distinctions between citizens, save those made by the constitution, as dangerous to our liberties, a violation of the equal rights of citizens and States, fomenting unnecessary feuds and jealousies.

3d. That in a republican government such as ours, it is the duty of every political party to publicly proclaim its principles; and that all secret and oath-bound political organizations are contrary to the genius of our institutions and subversive of our country's best interests.

4th. That the administration of the Chief Executive of our State, Lazarus W. Powell, has met our full and entire approbation. In him we see the honest man, the amiable and chivalrous gentleman, the pure patriot, the able and sagacious statesman, whose stern and unbending devotion to principle, commands our highest approbation. In him the fruition of the fondest hopes of the democracy of Kentucky, when they elevated him to so exalted a station, have been fully realized.

5th, That although our county was not included in the Eighth District, at the last Congressional election, yet we feel proud of the elevated position of our present representative, the Hon. John C. Breckenridge, a position so justly deserved, and which he has acquired by his ability and urbanity; and we regard him as a worthy descendant of the pure republican, John Breckenridge, and his course in the Congress of the U. States has our unqualified approbation.

6th. That we appoint the following named persons as delegates to the convention to be held at Frankfort, on the 15th day of March next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, &c., to wit: Dr. Lewis Perrin, Perry Wherritt, David H. Givens, Jno. S. Boyd, John H. Frazer, Lawson Oxley, John L. Morrison, John O. Day, Peter Kramer, Abraham Kellar, James Fraizer, James J. Victor, Wm. Kennard, Robt. Rankin, W. Barrett, Wm. Magee, Harrison Magee, G. W. Taylor, Larkin Garnett, Jr., Henry Williams, Jos. Desha, Wm. T. Beaman, Jonathan W. Henry, H. D. Kennard, Silas D. Sterman, David Raymond, A. Cameron, Col. O. G. Cameron, Col. D. Harding, Chas. Bramble, Rezin Breece, Wm. Cleveland, Henry Cleland, Hamilton Casey, Alfred Barlow, James Barnet, Dr. Baltzell, Hugh Newell, Thos. Boyd, G. W. McNees, Allen Kendall, Col. John Shawhan, Jno. Renaker, Paul Renaker, Wm. Turtoe, Col. T. Farnett, Samuel Ashbrook, George Lemons, Thos. Waldon, Nathaniel Offutt, Wm. H. Horn, Noah S. Patterson, Samuel Patterson, Elliot Roberts, Benjamin Galbraith, Joseph Shawhan, John L. Shawhan, Hy. E. Shawhan, J. B. Fowler, J. B. Righter, Col. Wm. Gray, Reuben Anderson, James Anderson, Thos. H. Stout, Wm. E. Stout, Rev. S. V. Lee, John McIlvain, Gen. L. Desha, James C. Currie, John Nevill, Mandeville Curry, Wm. Wigglesworth, Tandy Wigglesworth, Wm. McDavid, Paul King, John Carter, and Rev. Wm. H. Forsythe, and all other democrats in the county who can unite with us upon the above resolutions, who may see proper to attend the convention.

7th, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Cynthiana News, Kentucky Flag, Kentucky Statesman, and Frankfort Yeoman.

Whereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

LUCIUS DESHA, Ch'n.  
JAS. C. CURRIE, Sec'y.

The Senate of Indiana, lately passed a bill appropriating \$5000 per annum for colonization purposes.

We return thanks to Dr. S. E. Broadwell, for late California papers.

Gov. Helm is at Nashville, and is to address her citizens on the subject of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

On the 12th inst., near the Railroad Depot, a very heavy

gold bracelet, for which the finder will be

rewarded by remitting same to

Cynthiana, Feb. 15, 1855.—R. M. SHARP.

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On the

# THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

## Miscellaneous.

**Address to a Jug of Wine.**

Here, only by a cork controlled,  
And slender wall of earthen mould;  
In all the pomp of death repose  
The seeds of many a bloody nose;  
The stammering tongue, the hoarder's sin;  
The fist for fighting, nothing lost;  
The passions which no man can tame;  
That bursts like sulphur into flame;  
The nose carbuncled glowing red;  
The blackened eye, the broken head;  
The tree that bears the deadly fruit  
Of murder, maiming, and dispute;  
Assault, that innocuous assails;  
The images of gloomy jai;  
The giddy thought on mischievous heat;  
The midnight hours in riot spent;  
All these within the jug appear,  
And Jack, the hangman, in the rear.

It is said to be an undoubted fact that there can be selected from a field of corn, ears ripe earlier than the generality of the crop. If these are selected for seed, and the process continued for a few years, a variety of corn will be obtained which will mature three weeks earlier than corn not subjected to such management. The same principle will apply to beans, peas, potatoes and many other articles.

If you have great talents, industry will improve them—if moderate abilities, industry will supply deficiencies. Nothing is denied a well-directed labor—nothing is ever to be attained without it. Remember, a man's genius is always, in the beginning of life, as much unknown to himself as to others, and it is only after frequent trials, attended with success, that he dares think himself equal to the undertakings in which those who have succeeded, have fixed the admiration of mankind.

Some rascally editor out west (we dare be sworn, says an exchange, the ugliest looking white man in his hunch,) upon being asked his opinion of "woman's rights," perpetrated the following:

When woman's rights are started a bit,  
The first reform she pictures on,

Ja! how she may, with least delay,

Just draw a pair of breeches on!

We hope the fair sex in his vicinity will take the best of good care that he has no buttons on his shirt for a twelve-month, no victuals to eat when hungry, unless cooked by his own ungrateful paws, and above all, no pleasant greetings from that class of lovely fascinating creatures he has so unmercifully abused.

A foolish fellow went to the parish priest, and told him, with a very long face, that he had seen a ghost:

"When and where?" said the pastor.

"Last night," replied the timid man, "I was passing by the church, and up against the wall of it, I did behold the spectre."

"In what shape did it appear?" inquired the priest.

"It appeared to be in the shape of a great ass," was the reply.

"Go home, and hold your tongue about it," rejoined the pastor; "you are a very timid man, and have been frightened at your own shadow."

## MILL BUILDERS.

CHARLES F. BROWN would respectfully make known to the citizens of Harrison and surrounding counties that he is MILL-WRIGHT, and capable of putting up no mean number of mills, and that he has had nearly twenty four years experience in this business. He himself that he can do work equal to any Mill-Wright in this State or out of it. He warrants his work to be done in a workmanlike manner, and promises a half year's pay for any mill he may build.

Mr. Brown resides at Lexington, and promises a half year's pay for any mill he may build.

A. J. MOREY.

**NO CURE, NO PAY, POSITIVELY. NEVER KNOWN TO F. H. DR. ROBINSON'S SPECIFIC.**

A certain size, energetic, and prompt remedy, focal and local, for all diseases of the skin, the hair, the arthra, Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cloudy Pleuris, and Asiatic Cholera in its first stages. This salutary medicine is purely vegetable and free from all irritating or pernicious qualities. It is a safe, simple, and effectual, yet harmless as water for the most delicate person. This medicine has been in use for a number of years, and has repeatedly cured the worst of the above cases in a few days. We have a number of physicians and physicians have pronounced it one of the most valuable tonics we have. It positively cures the worst of diseases in a short time, or the money refunded.

GEO. RICHARDS & CO., proprietors of the United States, Peppermint Oil, Senna, bark, and Nard, and Walnut, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also by the following Agents: D. WOODRUFF, Cynthiana; J. A. KIRKPATRICK, do; JESSE BASKET, Broadside; R. ELL, Lexington; BROWN & BROS., Philadelphia; B. H. BODDIE MILLS, do; U. L. CONWAY & CO., Milledgeville; S. ALLIS, Jacksonville; D. GAINES, Centerville; J. H. & J. W. WATSON, Forest City; and H. T. BENTLY, Mt. Oliver.

W. C. PETTY, Main St. Lexington.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH!!!**

**DRS. DUNCAN & CAMERON Dentists.**

No. 156 West Sixth street, between Race and Elm street, Cincinnati, O.

THESE OFFICES under the Management of the present proprietors, have been increasing in reputation for some time past, in the Artistic Department of Dentistry for the last ten years. They are now to be found in the best part of the city, and shall be wanting to give satisfaction to all who may desire their services.

The subscribers will call attention to the following:

The subscribers will call attention to the following: Terms—Considering the superior character of the work and the guarantees given, they are to be paid in full, or in two or three installments, \$3 per tooth, or two or three installments, \$2 per Silver Plate, \$2 per Tooth. The money retained in the Teeth do not prove satisfactory.

DR. DUNCAN & CAMERON Dentists, No. 156 West Sixth street, between Race and Elm street, Cincinnati, O.

W. C. DUNCAN, DENTIST.

J. G. CAMERON, DENTIST.

No. 156 West Sixth street, between Race and Elm street, Cincinnati, O.

Notice.

WHEREAS I, Harriet Whiston, have left my bed and board, and hereby forewarn all persons not to contract debts with her on my account.

JOHN J. WHISTON.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT. LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD. COLUMBUS, TO Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.

FARE REDUCED.

C. M. & Co., Philadelphia, \$1.00  
to B. I. Lewis, \$1.00  
to New York, via Philadelphia, \$1.00  
to Boston, \$1.00  
to Pittsburgh, \$1.00  
to Little Miami.

Passenger tickets, \$1.00, including express, Little Miami, for the first class, or second class, or third class, or fourth class, or fifth class, or sixth class, or seventh class, or eighth class, or ninth class, or tenth class, or eleventh class, or twelfth class, or thirteenth class, or fourteenth class, or fifteenth class, or sixteenth class, or seventeenth class, or eighteenth class, or nineteenth class, or twentieth class, or twenty-first class, or twenty-second class, or twenty-third class, or twenty-fourth class, or twenty-fifth class, or twenty-sixth class, or twenty-seventh class, or twenty-eighth class, or twenty-ninth class, or thirty-first class, or thirty-second class, or thirty-third class, or thirty-fourth class, or thirty-fifth class, or thirty-sixth class, or thirty-seventh class, or thirty-eighth class, or thirty-ninth class, or forty-first class, or forty-second class, or forty-third class, or forty-fourth class, or forty-fifth class, or forty-sixth class, or 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